

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]  
established courts of justice and extended her judicial system over the territory. She established a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post offices and post roads, in it. She established a land office, and issued numerous grants for land, within its limits. A Senator and a Representative residing in it were elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of annexation took place. In both the Congress and Convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the United States, proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of annexation itself. This was the Texas which, by the act of our Congress of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the Congress of the United States understood the State of Texas which they admitted into the Union to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from the fact, that on the thirty-first of December, 1845, only two days after the act of admission, they passed a law "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being the same point at which the Texas custom-house, under the laws of that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated, and confirmed by the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance of his duties. All these acts of the republic of Texas, and of our Congress, preceded the orders for the advance of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act "establishing certain post routes" extending west of the Nueces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. In view of these facts, it is difficult to conceive upon what ground it can be maintained that, in occupying the country west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive, whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas and of the United States, he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or of refusing to protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened Mexican invasion.

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of December last, I informed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coast of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In that message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the U. S. were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte, or Rio Grande, and "to repel any invasion of the Texas territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces."

It was deemed proper to issue this order, because, soon after the President of Texas, in April, 1845, had issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of annexation proposed by the United States, the government of Mexico made serious threats of invading the Texas territory. These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed such a formidable character, as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the U. S. into her territory for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invasion.

Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by Gen. Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the 25th of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the 13th of January, 1846. Before these orders were issued, the despatch of our minis-

ter in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the seventeenth, and the latter on the 18th of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the 11th of May last, were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the government of General Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from Gen. Paredes in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes, breathed the fiercest hostility against the U. S., denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the government of Herrera by force. The reconquest of Texas, and war with the United States, were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of Gen. Taylor to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near the Rio Grande.

It appears, that on the fourth of April following, Gen. Paredes, through his minister of war, issued orders to the Mexican General in command on the Texan frontier to attack our army "by every means which war permits." To this General Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the 18th of April, 1846, General Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him "at the present date I suppose you at the head of that valiant army, either fighting already, or preparing for the operations of a campaign;" and "supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy."

The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the commanding general under positive orders to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders he faithfully executed. Whilst occupying his position on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding general of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the orders of his government, had collected a large army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which he had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The United States never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister, to bear their request to this government.—This government, however, having remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the war between them, and considering it due to the honor of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not at this early period consent to annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the reconquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the 12th of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the 1st of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States, upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterized the deliberations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of annexation; and thus consummated on her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State,

bearing date on the 6th of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;" and he announced that, as a consequence of his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution,) that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have proved vain. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the 10th of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican minister. Whilst declining to reopen a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this government, that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that "our most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance will appear from the events that have since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the U. S., and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waiving all ceremony, I embraced the earliest favorable opportunity "to ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the U. S. States intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments."—In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State on the 15th of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican government. The inquiry was made, and on the 15th of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was immediately appointed and departed to Mexico. Every thing wore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress in December last, no doubt was entertained but that he would be received by the Mexican government and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his mission, I informed Congress that I forbore at that time to recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted. To my surprise and regret, the Mexican government, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our Minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The government of Gen. Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. Gen. Paredes, a military leader, had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and the people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the U. S., to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of Texas. The government of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes,

violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments. Among the frivolous pretenses for this refusal, the principal one was, that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question of Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican government well knew that both our national honor and the protection due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the U. S. States to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the 30th of December, 1845, Gen. Herrera resigned the Presidency, and yielded up the government to Paredes without a struggle.—Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the U. S. States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new government was unpromising, I on the known hostility of its head to the U. S., yet determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but his request was insultingly refused by that minister in his answer of the 12th of the same month. No alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports and return to the United States.

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them. Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the U. S., and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolved province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the U. S. was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a Monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by a bit artful decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference, if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the 30th of May last, recognized the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexico.

Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would, in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence

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### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias* in my hands, I will sell at the Court House Door, in Huntington, on Thursday the 24th day of December inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.:

All that certain tract of land called "Junia Farm," situate in Henderson township, on the Juniata river, about 3 miles below Huntington, containing 184 acres 70 perches, and allowance, surveyed on two warrants in the name of Jos. Reed, (the several courses and distances of which are laid down in the writ).—And a tract of woodland containing 109 acres and 108 perches, in the name of Rebecca Smith, together with 33 acres and 18 perches of woodland, part of a survey in the name of Susannah Haines—all adjoining each other, and composing together one farm, (and now adjoins Jacob Fockler, James Wilson and others)—nearly all of the 184 acres are cleared and cultivated, and a good house and barn thereon.

### ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, at same time and place, I will sell—A tract of about 212 acres, more or less, of Ridge Land in Henderson township, composed of parts of different surveys, being the land of Jacob Miller yet undisposed of and not included in the premises mortgaged to David McMurtree, adjoining the above described land, Adam Rupert, Martin Graffius, Jacob Fockler and others—having about 30 acres cleared and a log house thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Miller.

### TERMS CASH.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 3, 1846.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntington county, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday, the 21st day of January, 1847, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of John Kennedy, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd., viz: Three Lots of Ground in the borough of Alexandria, adjoining lots of John Brin, and the heirs of Thomas Lloyd, dec'd., being lots No. 89, 90, and 91, in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected Two Log Dwelling Houses and a Log Stable.

Terms of Sale.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale—one-half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser. By the Court.  
JACOB MILLER, Ck.

N. B.—Persons desirous of purchasing, can have any information by applying to Mr. Judith Kennedy, who resides on the premises, or to the subscribers.  
ROBERT CARMON,  
GEO. B. YOUNG,  
Administrators.  
dec-2-18

### NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Waterstreet, dec'd., all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

The Commission and Forwarding business of the deceased, will close with the expiration of the present month, (November) and all persons in account with the estate, are particularly requested to make a speedy settlement, as it is desired by those concerned in the estate of the deceased, to have the business and accounts settled up as soon as practicable.

The account books will remain in the same office as heretofore.  
DAVID STEWART,  
L. G. MYTINGER,  
Administrators.  
Waterstreet, Nov. 25, 1846.

### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntington county, Auditor, to marshal and distribute the assets remaining in the hands of David Snare, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Elder, late of Hopewell township, in said county, dec'd., among those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment on Monday the 4th day of January next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of David Blair, Esq., in the borough of Huntington, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present them, properly authenticated, "or be thereafter debarred from coming in for a share of said assets."  
dec-9-46-4t. JOHN REED, Auditor.

### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntington county, to hear and decide upon the exceptions to the administration account of Wm. Buchanan and Saml. Buchanan, administrators of George Buchanan, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office, in Huntington, on Tuesday, 5th day of January, 1847, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.  
dec-9-41 JACOB MILLER, Auditor.

### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntington county, to examine and decide upon the exceptions to the guardianship account of Daniel Africa, Esq., guardian of the minor children of John Wright, late of Henderson township, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntington, on Saturday, 2d day of January, 1847, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
dec-9-41 GEO. TAYLOR, Auditor.

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Graffius, Deceased.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of said dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated, for settlement, to  
JACOB GRAFFIUS,  
JOHN GRAFFIUS,  
SAMUEL GRAFFIUS,  
nov-11-6t. Executors.

### BARLEY! BARLEY!

A QUANTITY of merchantable Barley, if delivered soon, will be taken at the Alexandria Brewery, for which a fair price will be given.  
ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25, 1846-6w\* HENRY FOCKLER.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntington county, there will be exposed to public sale, as the property of Jacob Baker, dec'd., on the premises of said deceased, in Springfield township, Huntington county, on Saturday, the 19th day of December next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, viz:

A certain message, plantation and tract of land, situate in said township of Springfield, and county of Huntington, bounded by lands of George Taylor on the east, Mr. Cremer on the north, Elisha S. Greene on the west, and William Taylor on the south, containing 136 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, &c.

This property lies on the waters of the Big Aughwick creek, near the Furnace and Forge of Blair & Madden. The land is easily cultivated, and very productive; and though now somewhat out of order, is susceptible of a high state of improvement. The necessary buildings on the farm are convenient and substantial, but now in need of some repair. It is situated in a good and thriving neighborhood, in a township which is improving more than any other in the county at this time, and in which the taxes are comparatively light. The administrators are obliged to sell at the time appointed; from all these considerations, purchasers may look out for a bargain.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation; one-third within one year, with interest, and the residue at and immediately after the death of Margaret Baker, widow of the said intestate; the interest of the one-third of the purchase money to be annually and regularly paid to the said widow during her natural life—the whole to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the property shown in the meantime, by  
nov-25-18 JACOB HAKER, acting Admr.

### PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the last Will of JOHN RAMSAY, late of Dublin township, Huntington county, deceased, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December next, the Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

- No. 1.—Consisting of 265 acres of Patented Land, situate in Dublin township, Huntington county, on the State road leading from Shippensburg to the turnpike to the top of Sideling Hill. The buildings consist of a large Log Dwelling House, a Tenant House, Log Barn, Stable, &c. There are on this Farm Two Orchards of Fruit Trees. It has been occupied for half a century as a Tavern, and is a fine stand for Drovers.
- No. 2.—About 60 acres of Patented Land, adjoining the above described property, on which there is a Dwelling House, &c.
- No. 3.—170 acres of Warranted Land, adjoining the above, principally timber land.
- No. 4.—345 acres of Warranted Land, situate in Dublin township, Huntington and Bedford counties, adjoining Matthias' heirs and others, and known as "Potts' Gap place." A part of this land is cleared, and has a Dwelling House and Barn thereon.
- No. 5.—300 acres of Warranted Land, situate in Black Log Valley, Cromwell township Huntington county, about one mile south-west of Shads Gap.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, said day, on the first described premises, when attendance and the terms will be made known by  
JOHN WITHEROW,  
Admr de bono non.  
dec-2-18

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntington county, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Saturday, the 26th day of December next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain message, plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Tell township, Huntington county, bounded on the north-east by land of John French, on the east by land of Geo. French, on the south-east by land of William Metzger, on the south-west by land now owned by Wm. Harper, and on the north-west by land of Robert Blair, containing about 300 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared and cultivated, with a Log Dwelling House and other improvements thereon erected—late the Estate of Michael Trexler, of Springfield township, dec'd.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale—one-third within one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third to be paid at or immediately after the death of Elizabeth Trexler, widow of said intestate—the interest of this residue or third part, to be paid to said widow annually and regularly during her natural life, by the purchaser—and the whole to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. By the Court.  
JACOB MILLER, Ck.

Attendance will be given, by the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to make sale.  
dec-2-18 JOHN GOOSHORN.

For any information, inquire of David Blair, Att'y for the Estate.

### WAR! WAR!

B. J. KOUGH, Gunsmith, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Huntington and vicinity, that he has removed to this place, and will be at all times ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, in his line of business. He is fully prepared to do all work in its various branches, such as manufacturing and repairing Guns, Pistols, &c., &c., of all descriptions, and at prices to suit the times. He trusts, by attention to business, to merit public patronage. His shop is on Bath street, a few doors south of the Exchange Hotel, where he would be pleased to see all who may have anything to do in his way.  
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1846-3m

ESTATE OF JOHN GRIMES,  
(Late of Cromwell tp., dec'd.)  
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same, are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to  
nov-18-6t\* GEORGE SIPES, Admr.

NOTICE is given to all persons who know themselves indebted to William Stewart, Merchant, of the borough of Huntington, by judgment note, book account, or otherwise, that unless payment be made on or before the first day of January next, prompt measures will be taken to enforce collection.  
A. P. WILSON,  
GEO. TAYLOR,  
Assignees.  
dec-2-4w

T. H. Cremer,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HUNTINGDON, PA.